



The Sacrament of Confirmation

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Edited for use as a parent resource for those whose children are preparing for Confirmation

Confirmation is ordered to the Eucharist

“It must never be forgotten that our reception of Baptism and Confirmation is ordered to the Eucharist. Accordingly our pastoral practice should reflect a more unitary understanding of the process of Christian initiation.”

*Pope Benedict XVI
Sacramentum Caritatis*



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In August 2002, I issued a pastoral letter on the sacrament of confirmation, titled “Send Forth Your Spirit”, and as bishop I restored the order of the sacraments of initiation for those children baptized as Catholics in infancy. At that time, many of the faithful were unaware of the history of the sacrament of confirmation and of Church teaching over the past 40 years.

The order of the reception of the sacraments in the Diocese of Fargo are: the sacrament of reconciliation in the 2nd grade, and the sacraments of confirmation and First Eucharist in the 3rd grade, celebrated during the same Mass by me during the Easter Season.

The order of the sacraments of initiation was addressed in 2007 by Pope Benedict XVI in *Sacramentum Caritatis*. He noted that, “It must never be forgotten that our reception of Baptism and Confirmation is ordered to the Eucharist. Accordingly, our pastoral practice should reflect a more unitary understanding of the process of Christian initiation.” He addressed the centuries long difference in the manner in which the sacraments of initiation are celebrated in the east and west noting that these differences are not of the dogmatic order but rather pastoral. He then went on to

state, “...it needs to be seen which practice better enables the faithful to put the sacrament of the Eucharist at the center, as the goal of the whole process of initiation.”

He called on Bishops’ Conferences throughout the world to “examine the effectiveness of current approaches to Christian initiation, so that the faithful can be helped both to mature through the formation received in our communities and to give their lives an authentically eucharistic direction.” He then, in paragraph 19, noted the vital role parents play in the process of initiation.

Throughout my priestly ministry, I have experienced many approaches to the celebration of confirmation. After my ordination in 1976, I leaned towards confirmation as a “sacrament of maturity” that should be reserved to high school students only. However, the more I worked with the sacraments of initiation, and experienced children, who at the age of 7 entered the Church by the reception of confirmation immediately following baptism and then the Eucharist at the Easter Vigil, I began to question the wisdom of placing the sacrament of confirmation in high school and junior high.

Those questions became greater when I went for graduate studies in

sacramental theology at the Pontifical University of Sant’ Anselmo in Rome from 1987 to 1990. As I studied the history and the theology of confirmation it became clear to me that placement of Eucharist only muddled the primacy of the Eucharist as the completion of initiation into the Church and the life-long nourishment of the relationship established with the Trinity and the Church in the sacraments of baptism and confirmation.

Confirmation as a Sacrament of Initiation

Confirmation is always to be seen as a sacrament of initiation that is placed between baptism and the Eucharist. Even though it is related closely with baptism, confirmation is more than an appendix of baptism; indeed, it is a sacrament in its own right. In baptism the Holy Spirit is truly given, but in confirmation he is given in a way that completes the graces of baptism and imparts special strength upon the recipient.

The relationship can be made clear by making an analogy with salvation history. “Confirmation puts the seal on baptism as Pentecost completes Easter,” writes Paul Haffner in “The Sacramental Mystery”. Father Arturo Elberti in “Witness of Christ in the

Spirit” notes, “In fact, whereas baptism is rooted in the mystery of the death and resurrection of Christ (cf. Col 2:12), Confirmation is based on the mystery of the gift of the Spirit granted to the disciples at Pentecost, thus inaugurating the life of the Church and the mission of the apostles and believers in the world.”

Confirmation is anticipated by baptism, but the full strength and mission given by the Holy Spirit is lacking without confirmation. This strength conferred permits the specific character of confirmation to emerge.

The gift of the Holy Spirit conferred in confirmation is ordered to the life of worship. St. Thomas Aquinas affirms that the seal given in confirmation qualifies the Christian to participate in worship. In the teaching of Aquinas one could venture to say that confirmation plays a role in enabling one to actively participate in the Eucharistic liturgy, as we become true worshippers of the Father, united to Jesus in his own worship of the Father. “The Holy Spirit is Author and Master of our holiness; it is he who gives us the power to be ‘true worshipers [of] the Father in spirit and truth.’ (Jn 4:23)” (Elberti, 81).

Thus, the completing gift of the Holy Spirit given in confirmation then is a strength which orders the person to a more perfect integration into the life of the Body of Christ both as one who is a witness and one who worships the Father in spirit and truth. In this context, one can come to understand how confirmation is ordered to the Eucharist.

It would be odd to have a person participate in the Eucharistic life of the Church, which has the building up of ecclesial unity as one of its goals, if he or she has not received the seal of the Holy Spirit which perfects their personal bond with the community.

The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* (CCC) citing the introduction to the Rite of Confirmation notes in paragraph 1285 that “Baptism, the Eucharist, and the sacrament of

Confirmation together constitute the ‘sacraments of Christian initiation,’ **whose unity must be safeguarded.**

It must be explained to the faithful that the reception of the sacrament of Confirmation is necessary for the completion of baptismal grace” (emphasis added).

Effects of Confirmation

One can speak of the many effects of confirmation and the impact it

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makes upon one’s life, but it is always important to remember that the divine person of the Holy Spirit is received in confirmation. The effects follow from this personal encounter with the third person of the Holy Trinity. A discussion of the effects alone can easily run the risk of being impersonal and ineffective.

The special outpouring of the Holy Spirit given in confirmation (CCC 1302-1303) increases the initial gift of the Holy Spirit given to us at baptism similar to the increase of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. The new law of the Gospel is the Holy Spirit himself, and his sevenfold gifts provide the inspiration needed not just to lead a good life, but an abundant life initiated by the grace of God. Jesus reminds us, “Without me you can do nothing” (John 15:5). We need the gifts of the Holy Spirit every day to live a life that gives glory to the Father as Jesus glorified the Father. The goal of the Christian life is neither the mere moralism where rules are followed nor an ideological system in which truths are presented for one’s assent; rather, it is a “living experience with the Lord Jesus in the grace of his Spirit” (Elberti, 65).

In confirmation we are more deeply rooted in our true identity as beloved sons and daughters of God so that we may live and walk by the

Spirit. Growing in receptivity to this identity as beloved sons and daughters of the Father is central to our spiritual lives. Without the experience of God the Father loving me as his son, or as his daughter, it is difficult, if not impossible, to fulfill the personal mission God has entrusted to me to be a witness in the world.

It is interesting to see all the books in popular book stores focused on self help and personal confidence. We long to be secure in order that our lives become successful, but this cannot come from mere positive thinking, or natural optimism, but only when one is enabled by the Holy Spirit to cry out “Abba! Father!” (Rom. 8:15) and deepen this relationship in personal prayer. Confirmation enables this growth in relationship to deepen. The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* beautifully summarizes the effects of confirmation, “it roots us more deeply in the divine filiation which makes us cry, ‘Abba! Father!’; it unites us more firmly to Christ; it increases the gifts of the Holy Spirit in us; it renders our bond with the Church more perfect; it gives us a special strength to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ, to confess the name of Christ boldly, and never to be ashamed of the Cross” (CCC 1303).

Historical Development

We see the first references to the sacrament in the Acts of the Apostles when Peter and John pray that the Holy Spirit comes down upon the Samaritans (Acts 8:14-17). Though the Samaritans were baptized they had not yet received the Holy Spirit. As the early Church grew, the sacraments of baptism and confirmation were celebrated in one continuous rite of initiation leading up to the reception of the Eucharist. This is still the current practice in the Eastern Rites of the Church, where the faithful are fully initiated as infants.

After the fifth century, in the west

with the principal of the bishop as the celebrant of confirmation, it became difficult for a bishop to travel to the parishes in his diocese to baptize and confirm all at once. Because of this, the separation between baptism, confirmation and the Eucharist grew. Infants were baptized and given communion by the priest and later the bishop would come to administer confirmation. Over time, the infant reception of communion ceased and confirmation received less attention.

In the Middle Ages, admission to the Eucharist was held off until well after the age of discretion (about age 7). While confirmation was conferred at the age of discretion, the Eucharist was delayed until the ages of 11 or 12. The order was restored.

Interesting to note is in France, during the mid-1700s, it was decided by a local ordinary that young people be confirmed only after they had received first Eucharist. This was a shift as it was not for the practical reason of the lack of the availability of the bishop but was rather based on adequate instruction. This spread to other dioceses in France. Rome, however, did not approve the practice and Leo XIII in 1897 called for the practice to end and the celebration of confirmation to be at the age of reason.

The latest displacement of confirmation within the order of Christian initiation was unintentionally begun in 1910 when Pope Pius X lowered the age of first communion to 7. He said nothing of confirmation in his letter, *Quam Singulari*, but his main concern was that the children have all the resources they need to live a rich spiritual life in order to carry out their mission as Christians in the modern world. Thus, the custom began of receiving First Communion as a 2nd grader and later receiving confirmation in middle or high school. This continues to be a recent practice in the life of the Church.

In the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, the Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy called for the rite of confirmation to be revised. Pope

Paul VI would clearly state in the Apostolic Constitution on the Sacrament of Confirmation that “The faithful are born anew by baptism, strengthened by the sacrament of confirmation, and finally are sustained by the food of eternal life in the Eucharist. By means of these sacraments of Christian initiation, they thus receive in increasing measure the treasures of divine life and advance towards the perfection

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of charity.” Hence we see the move towards the restoration of the order of the sacraments of initiation: baptism, confirmation and then Eucharist.

Recent Church Teaching and Practice

In recent history, there have been interesting developments as well. In 1983, the new Code of Canon of Law was promulgated. The sacraments of initiation are set up around the traditional order culminating in the Eucharist. Canons 889§ 2 and 891 call for the confirmation of children before the age of discretion who are in danger of death. Canon 891 calls for children to be confirmed at the age of reason, unless the Bishops’ Conference has decided a different age.

In 1992, the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* was published. The restored ancient order is clearly stated in the presentation and order of the sacraments of initiation (CCC 1212-1419). The age of reason is given as the historical standard for the age of confirmation, and it is strongly stated that even the youngest in danger of death is to receive the sacrament of

confirmation and not “depart this world without having been perfected by the Holy Spirit with the gift of Christ’s fullness” (CCC 1314). The General Directory for Catechesis makes at least six references that the ancient order is the general operating assumption behind catechetical work in the Church.

Pope Benedict XVI has made comments about the sacrament of confirmation. In his Message for World Youth Day 2008, he affirms the ancient order and unity of the sacraments of initiation. His 2007 post-synodal apostolic exhortation, *Sacramentum Caritatis*, noted earlier, is most significant in the call to recapture the primacy of the Eucharist in the sacraments of initiation. His concern is to maintain the centrality of the Eucharist which in many parish catechetical programs is often given less attention than confirmation.

Observations and Questions on Confirmation Celebrated after Eucharist

A motivation for putting confirmation later in adolescence is that it provides a way to keep young people involved in the faith and active with ongoing catechesis. Even though the experience of many is that confirmation at a later age keeps children involved, it is not the only thing that will keep young people interested. “A distinction needs to be drawn between what more properly concerns Confirmation on one hand and, on the other hand, what forms part of the wider pastoral care of pre-adolescence or adolescence, which goes well beyond the preparation for the sacrament and its follow-up” (Elberti, 75). Parents are the ones with the responsibility to ensure the faith formation of their children. It is their duty to make certain that they and their children continue to deepen their understanding of our Catholic faith.

We can ask the following of those who advocate a later age for confirmation. Should a free, unmerited gift of God, the sacrament

of confirmation, be treated as a reward, or worse, as something earned or deserved for attendance and work in a parish catechetical program? Should the fear of not receiving a sacrament ever be used as a means to keep a young person involved in the life of the Church? Should the gift and strengthening of the Holy Spirit be denied young persons in their most formative years? And, finally, is confirmation, because of the special attention given to it and the length in preparation for its reception, perceived by many to be a more important sacrament than baptism and Eucharist?

Confirmation at times is spoken of by some, who advocate a later age, as a way for the young person to make a personal commitment to their faith. This view distorts the sacrament of confirmation. Confirmation is not marked by a choice to believe or not believe in the Catholic faith. Rather as disciples we are **chosen by God** to receive the fullness of the Holy Spirit, to be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit generously bestowed by God, and we are called to cooperate with that grace. Every Sunday we affirm our personal response of this election as we proclaim our faith through the Creed and say “Amen” to Jesus in the Eucharist. Taking personal responsibility for one’s Catholic faith is something that is a habitual choice made by grace. Faith is a theological virtue, bestowed by a loving God, which grows over time, not something that is chosen once and for all at confirmation.

Another reason used in determining the age of confirmation is the discussion around maturity. “When the discussion of maturity arises, the nature of the maturity must be specified before the discussion begins. Is it a biological,

psychological, intellectual or spiritual maturity that we are speaking about?” The Catechism reminds us, “Although Confirmation is sometimes called the ‘sacrament of Christian maturity,’ we must not confuse adult faith with the adult age of natural growth, nor forget that the baptismal grace is a grace of free, unmerited election and does not need ‘ratification’ to become effective” (CCC 1308). The Catechism then cites Thomas Aquinas, “Age of body does not determine age of soul” (CCC 1308). Children can be mature spiritually. I have found the 3rd graders to be most receptive to the gifts of the Holy Spirit and their childlike trust and wonder is beautiful to behold. Many times their ability to see the truth and have complete trust in God is strikingly better than our own. It allows for a deeper receptivity of the graces of the sacrament. We experience too many young adults, and older ones, who are not spiritually mature, but spiritually have regressed into a state of indifference or despondence toward God. This can be because of various reasons both within and outside of the scope of their own choices, but a fact nonetheless. Spiritual maturity cannot be identified with biological maturity and children do have the spiritual maturity necessary to receive confirmation, just as they have the spiritual maturity to receive the Eucharist at the age of reason. If they are mature enough to receive the Eucharist, the crown of the sacraments, are they not mature enough to receive a sacrament that is ordered to it?

Conclusion

Confirmation is a sacrament of initiation which gives the fullness of

the Holy Spirit. This gift of the Spirit completes baptism and bestows a special strength that enables one to be a witness to Jesus Christ, more perfectly binding one to the Church, and allows one to worship the Father in spirit and truth.

Confirmation is ordered to the reception of the sacrament of the source and summit of our lives, the holy Eucharist. The order of initiation that marked the early Church is baptism, confirmation, and Eucharist; and in only recent history has another order been tried. The teaching of the Church since Vatican II has supported the restoration of the order of the sacraments of initiation.

In parish life, restoration of the order of the sacraments of initiation aids the local community in forming effective and engaging catechesis which acknowledges growth in faith as a life-long process. Parents are called to exercise their role as the primary evangelizers and catechists of their children.

Children, who face much different challenges today than we did when growing up, receive the strengthening of the gifts of the Holy Spirit in confirmation that will aid them as they grow up in the contemporary world.

May the Holy Spirit who came down upon Mary and the apostles at Pentecost, the same Holy Spirit we received in our Confirmation, stir up the grace of God deep within our lives so that the Church may be fruitful in her mission to bring the message of Jesus Christ to our world.

The full document with footnotes can be found at www.fargodiocese.org/bishop/HillenbrandLectureOnConfirmation.pdf.

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